CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

28 December 1981 Information as of 1500

SITUATION REPORT: POLAND

There is only limited information available on how many
people went to work today. Warsaw radio reported that 2,300
miners resumed work at the Ziemowit colliery. This evidently
represents a drop of approximately one-third in the first shift's
labor force, but it is not surprising in view of the recent
militancy of the miners who ended their strike only this past
weekend. The occupation of the Piast minethe last officially
acknowledged strikeapparently is over. 25X

According to media accounts, 60 percent of the shipyard workers in Gdansk and Gdynia reported to work. Restrictions on electricity and materials are cited as reasons for the apparent continued furlough of up to half of the work force. The Katowice steel plant, also the scene of a brutally broken strike, is said to be working normally.

According to a recent issue of the party newspaper, the government has withdrawn the 1982 plan and budget from parliamentary consideration because of the uncertainties of martial law and imports from the West. The government has hinted that production plans on militarized industries will be revised upwards due to extended working hours, but will have to be adjusted again when martial law is lifted. Planning Chief Madej said that the new plan will cover only the first three months of 1982 and only one month in important areas such as coal production and food supplies. He commented that planning periods will be lengthened if the situation stabilizes.

Church in Poland has reached an agreement with the regime on the distribution of emergency food aid. The two sides apparently are to cooperate in drawing up a priority list of those to be aided in each parish. There is no further information on which body is to have custody of the donated food, but the authorities clearly will want to give the impression abroad that it is the Church. 25X1

There has been no significant change in the overall military situation in and around Poland. Communications activity indicates normal preparedness levels by Soviet combat units. Early this morning some of the stations on the Soviet General Staff strategic contingency communications network were activated as part of a routine communications drill. When members of the two operations groups at Rembertow were rotated on 25 December, the general officers who had supervised them since early December flew back to Moscow leaving colonels in charge.

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The Polish Situation Report dated 28 Dec 81 and containing information as of 1500 hours was incorrectly classified. The last paragraph of the Report should have been classified:

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